THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1799. [No. 1930.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 2d of May next, on the Premises, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

THE Estate next Northward of Mr. *George Gibbs's*, in Thames-Street, consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Shop, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c. and Possession given the Middle of May.

A good Warranty Deed will be given of the above Estate.

The Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

FRIGATE
GENERAL GREENE.

ALL able-bodied and ordinary SEAMEN, who wish to serve their Country, on board the United States' Frigate General Greene, *CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY*, Commander, now lying at Newport, may have an Opportunity of entering, by applying at said Newport, where a Rendezvous is opened for that Purpose, and where the Terms will be made known.

When the Injuries and Insults of our Country are considered on the one Hand, and the Glory of avenging them on the other, it is presumed that any pressing Solicitation to enter the Service will be unnecessary.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

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HAVE FOR SALE,

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Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Osnabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Connanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Connanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

THE EPISTLE

From the YEARLY MEETING held in London, *by Adjournment, from the 21st to the 29th of the Fifth Month*, 1798, *inclusive; to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in* Great-Britain, Ireland, *and elsewhere.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

AMONG other advantages which we find in thus assembling ourselves before the LORD, it is none of the least, that our love for the members of his mystical body, the church, receives from time to time a renewal of holy fervour; with ardent desire that she may increase in qualification to be presented to him a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing. May we, Friends, as a part thereof, through the grace which is given to us, be willing to cleanse ourselves from every pollution of flesh and spirit, and to become holy in all manner of conversation.

We have no new doctrines to communicate. Happy, yea blessed, should we be, could every man find a testimony in his conscience, that he acted consistently with those he hath already received: but still it remains our concern to stir up the pure mind in each other, and to press the observance of those things which appear to be neglected. And how shall we find any subject of greater moment, whereon to renew the often repeated call to vigilance, than that leading duty of public worship, and of seeking the recruits of strength, and of confidence to preserve in the way of peace, which the mind may experience in the humble performance of this solemn obligation? None of the negligent can say he has no need of the support; yet too many seem, by their conduct, to indicate that they think so. But, Friends, review the subject; let not an evil habit prevail; but suffer yourselves to be weaned from it. Make the essay of a better practice, and you will find, to your comfort, that difficulties will often sink as you approach.

Every step which we can gain in the way of obedience to duty, is not only of advantage to ourselves, but it gives additional strength and animation to be beneficial to others. By this means alone can the parent, the guardian, or the master, hope to discharge his important and awful trust to the lambs committed to his care, in the wilderness of this world. And what need there is of seeking all means of qualification to be helpful to them, the dangers of that wilderness, and the failure of many who are entrusted with the charge too obviously declare. We fear that, in many instances, an early and frequent perusal of the Scriptures of Truth, and opportunities of quiet retirement in families, before the Lord, are neglected; whilst amusements, not suited to the condition of a candidate for immortality, and writings inimical to the simplicity of the Gospel, are indulged, or connived at. We fear also, that some of our Youth are training in habits of expence, in attire, furniture, and attendance; which, growing into custom, are not only inconsistent with the simplicity of the Gospel, but a constant call for much of that property, which would be better employed in feeding the hungry; and of that time, which might be occupied in visiting and cheering the habitations of human misery. "The trimming of the vain world," said our worthy Elder *William Penn*, "would clothe the naked one."——It is not, however, with such only that we plead, on behalf of the indigent. We with those who are generally consistent in appearance and manners with our self-denying profession, and to be clear that a due proportion of their time and substance is spent in the relief of distress. This is a day when thousands of our fellow-creatures are wanting the necessaries of the body; and thousands imbibing with avidity principles injurious to the mind. Happy will it be, on a parting retrospect, to believe that we have neither contributed, by misapplication of our entrusted property, to the one, nor omitted to do all in our power to prevent the baneful spread of the other.—CHRIST is all; in him are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge; and the observance of his law, written on the heart, would restore perfect harmony to the Universe.

We have, at this Meeting received, as usual, accounts of the sufferings of our members. The whole amount in Great-Britain, is upwards of £ 10,300, chiefly for tithes and those called church-rates; but including about £ 2000, for military purposes. The amount of those, reported from Ireland, is £ 785. The Friend imprisoned last year at York, on account of the militia, was released at the expiration of his term; and the remaining prisoners, on account of tithes, by a special clause for that purpose in an act of Parliament, by virtue of which distraints were made on their effects. Three other Friends were, near the end of last year, committed to Huntingden gaol, by Exchequer process, on account of tithes, and afterwards for a short time to the Fleet-prison; but were released on the issuing of a writ of sequestration.

We have received Epistles from the yearly-meetings of Virginia, of Maryland, of Pennsylvania, of New-York, and of New-England. Among other concerns of Friends on the continent, that for the violated rights of our fellow-men, of the African race, still continues. Our Meeting for Sufferings here, also, lately presented, in the name of the Society, a third petition to the House of Commons, on the subject of the British traffic in the persons of men.—Its failure of success, is well known; but we see no reason to be discouraged, from again becoming public advocates of the Africans, when a sense of duty shall open the way.

We desire afresh to press upon all our members the necessity of a peaceful and innocent demeanour among men; and especially let all be careful not to seek or accept profit by any concern in the preparations so extensively making for war; for how reproachfully inconsistent would it be, to refuse an active compliance with warlike measures; and at the same time, not to hesitate to enrich ourselves by the commerce, and other circumstances dependent on war.

Finally, dear Friends, let us bear in constant remembrance, that important principle of our profession, a testimony to the pure and free ministry of the gospel of Christ; whose sole prerogative it is, to send and qualify such as it pleases him, without respect to worldly rank, or human acquirements; and all his truly devoted servants, whatever may be their gifts and stations in the church, are brethren; and hold them, under him the only Head, and the universal and all-sufficient Teacher.

We salute you in gospel love, and remain your affectionate friends and brethren.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
JOSEPH BIRKBECK,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

(A PROPOS.)

(Principally from the pen of F. H. Esq; of facetious memory.)

Oyes! Oyes! Oyes!

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-Citizens,

YOU have fought, you have bled, and you have conquered; you have established your independence, and you ought to be free. But, behold! a set of aristocrats, demagogues, conspirators and tyrants, have arisen up, and say you shall be *governed!* Is this to be endured by freemen; men, who have lain in the open air, exposed to cold and hunger; men, who have worn out their health and constitutions in marches and counter-marches from one end of the continent to the other; and after they have attained the noble prize for which they contended, are they to sit down tamely and be governed? Of what service is a man's liberty to him, unless he can do as he pleases, and what man can do as he pleases who lives under a government?—The very end of government is to bind men down to certain rules and duties; therefore, 'tis only fit for slaves and vassals.—Every freeman ought to govern himself, and then he will be governed most to his own mind.

Thus, my friends, you see all government tyrannical and oppressive. In the next place it is insulting; it is as much as to tell us, we know not how to take care of ourselves, and therefore should submit to be directed by others, who are appointed as guardians over so many wards. Now, of what use can our reason be to us, if after we have come (or ought to have come) to years of discretion, we are still to be led, guided, and bandied about, by those who pretend to know better than we? And who pray, are those who are to be thus led guided and bandied about? Why, the people!—Strange! that four millions of people should be led, guided and bandied about, by ninety or an hundred aristocratical demagogical, tyrannical conspirators! Would it not be more according to order, propriety, and the nature of things, that the ninety or an hundred conspirators should be led, guided, and bandied about by the four millions of people.

In the third place, all government is expensive; for these ninety or an hundred conspirators will not govern us for nothing; they must be paid for it. Think on that, my countrymen; we must not only be governed, be insulted by being governed, but we must pay these demagogues for coming from all parts of the continent, to lay their heads together how to govern us most effectually; for this, we must pay them milage, pay them wages, fill their purses, supply their tables, to keep them in idleness to riot on the fat of the land, to plot, contrive, and juggle us into good order and government. Now all this money might be saved to the public, by each man governing himself, and doing as he pleased, which by nature he has a right to do.

Oh, my countrymen! my bowels yearn with affliction, when I think to what a pass we are likely to come; when I think after all we have done and suffered for dear liberty, we *must still be kept in order*, and governed. I had hoped, after our glorious struggle, this country would be an asylum for those noble, untamed spirits, who were desirous of flying from all law, gospel and government But alas! after all I have said and written, after all the inventions I have racked my brain for, and horrible descriptions I have laid before you, you are still unroused, and I have made no impression on any, except a few or three choice spirits at Pittsburgh, *and now lately a few in* Northampton, Montgomery *and* Bucks. And how have these been treated by the conspirators and federalists? They have been called rebels, insurgents, rioters, *United Irishmen, French emigrants, refugees*, and deserters; *and force of arms has been, and is again about to be used, to compel them into submission to government!*—True, many of them were deserters, and to their credit be it spoken; they deserted from their King and country, friends and relations, wives and children, to come here and be free; they expected we were to be a free people, and they have come among us to live at large, and to do as they please. Think then how disappointed they must be, and how peculiarly hard their case is, either to stay here and be governed, or to return and be hanged.

Rouse then, my friends, my countrymen, my fellow-citizens! Rouse, ye Shayites, Dayites, and Shattuckites, *ye choice spirits of old!* Rouse, ye insurgents, rioters, refugees and deserters! *Ye friends to liberty and equality, enemies to tyrants! Ye Jeffersonians, Gallatinians, Nicholites, Lyonites, and Loganites! Ye "true Americans," Democrats, Jacobins, Republicans and Anti-Federalists! Ye Frenchmen, United Irishmen, Dutchmen, Scotchmen, Africans, Hottentots, &c.* Rouse, and kick up a dust, before it is too late!—Be not such a stupid parcel of dunder-headed, blunder-headed, muddle-headed, puddle-headed blockheads; such a tribe of snivelling, drivelling, sneaking, slinking, moping, poking, mumping, pitiful, pimping, pettifogging poltroons; such a set or nincumpoops, ninnyhammers, mushrooms, jackasses, jackanapes, jackadandies, goose-caps, tom-noodles, yahoos, shitepokes, and p—ssab—ds. Rouse! awaken! rub your eyes! Do you not see the aristocrats, monocrats, demagogues, pedagogues, gogmagogs, brobdingnags, conspirators, and federal hobgoblins, are preparing to govern you, to enslave you, to enthral you, and bemaul you. If you submit to them, they will rob you of your liberties, they will tie you hand and foot; they will play hob with you, play the dickens with you, and play the d--v--l with you; they will put halters round your necks, and hold your noses to the grindstone; they will purge you and bleed you, physic you and blister you, drench you and vomit you; they will tread on your toes, break your shins, dock your

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nails, draw your teeth, tear your hair, and scratch out your eyes: they will pull your noses, lug your ears, punch you in the guts, and kick you in the breech!—ZOUNDS! will nothing rouse you!

CENTINEL.

Latest Intelligence from Europe,

Received by the Ships Maria, Inglis, and Two Friends, M'Neal, arrived at Charleston, on the 26th ult. in 40 days from London, as also by the Alert, Capt. Rich, arrived at Boston, from Alicant.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.

THE Emperor left this city the 26th inst. for Brunn, to review the body of auxiliary Russian troops under the orders of Gen. Rosenburgh.

RASTADT, Jan. 18.

The Deputation of the Empire deliberated on the 14th inst. upon the contents of the last note of the French Ministers, respecting the march of the Russian troops. The Envoy of Saxony, Austria, Hanover, and Wurtzberg, voted that said note should be sent to the Diet of Ratisbon; giving at the same time notice of the whole to the Emperor. The Envoy of Baden voted in the same manner, but he proposed that it should be declared at the same time to the French Plenipotentiaries, that the deputation observed with great pleasure the assurance of their government to abide by their pacific principles with respect to the Germanic Empire; that the Deputation would also, on their part, do their utmost to preserve them;—therefore they hoped the negociations of peace would by no means be interrupted. Though the votes of Mentz, Darmstadt, and others, supported that of Baden, the majority was in favour of Saxony, Austria, &c. and the following answer to the French Ministers was voted, viz. "*The Note of the French Plenipotentiaries relative to the march of a body of Russian troops in the territory of the Germanic Empire, has been received; the Deputation has requested, that the said note should be immediately communicated to his Imperial Majesty, as also the Diet at Ratisbon:—All which was done without delay.*" We are assured, the French Ministers, dissatisfied with the answer, intend to day or to-morrow, to communicate another note, enforcing the first, with new arguments and insinuations: For it appears they wished, and expected, in answer to their note, that the Deputation would have said the Empire was not at present, in a situation to oppose the entrance of the Russians into its territory. However, it is certain, the French [illegible] rous measures to prevent the Russians from passing through the Imperial territory.

PARIS, January 26.

Letters from Constantinople of the 15th December, arrived at Berlin by way of Belgrade, state, that the Pacha of Syria had come to a close action with Buonaparte, which had been bloody, but not decisive. The French found themselves wholly hemmed in. The Porte expected a more decisive success when the troops of Syria reached their destination.

Letters from Leghorn of January 11th state, that by the advices from Palermo, received there in four days from the latter place, the King and Queen of Naples and all their suite had reached Palermo on the 25th of December, after a very dreadful storm.—The Vanguard had only her lower masts standing upon reaching the harbour. One of the King's children of six or seven years is said to have died on the passage. Prince Pignatelli remained at Naples, to hold the reins abandoned by the government.

An aid-de-camp from Gen. Mack had arrived at Vienna, disguised as a courier. He was the bearer of despatches which he delivered to the Emperor in person.

It appears by an article from Florence of the sixth of January, that the Neapolitans evacuated Leghorn two days before.

LONDON December 26.

The Batavian Legislature has passed a Resolution to sequestrate the property of all those who left Holland since the first of January, 1795, and have not since returned.

January 21.

On Saturday and yesterday arrived two mails from Ireland, which bring news of considerable importance. As the period of the projected union approaches so very near, the discontents assume a more prominent character, and have in some places broken out into violence and open rebellion.

January 23.

The city of Dublin continues to be a scene of political intrigue and of the most violent cabal. Meetings are every where advertised, and a new association has been formed in Dublin, called "The Friends to the Independence of Ireland." To such an height is party spirit carried even among the Yeomanry, that the Captain of one of the Yeomanry corps of Dublin (Sir W. Worthington, Captain of the Liberty Rangers) has issued a notice, "that on Monday (meaning the 21st inst.) the corps of —— will parade with the King's colours, and instead of their regimental colours, a standard with this inscription "*For our King and the Constitution of Ireland.*"—Other corps have been invited to follow this example.

The corporation of the city of Cork has at length stepped forward in opposition of the city of Dublin, and has avowed its wishes for an union of the two countries in the most decided langnage.

The Court of Spain has categorically refused the demand made by the Directory for the passage of an army of 80,000 cavalry, destined against Portugal. It is expected that this refusal will produte a total change of measures on the part of the Spanish government.

According to private advices received by the Hamburgh mails, it appears probable that Sweden will join Russia in the war against France; and in this case it is likely that Denmark will not remain neutral.—The King of Sweden having refused to accept of Citizen Le Marque as French minister, the Executive Directory has threatened to break off all communications with the Court of Stockholm.—Since then the alliance between Sweden and Russia has become more close. The king of Sweden depends on the powerful assistance of Russia, to keep the states of his kingdom in awe, should they shew any signs of tumult at the approaching meeting of the diet. It is probable that this may be the cause of the king's refusal to receive citizen La Marque, fearing the intrigues of the French government.

January 27.

Lord Nelson's despatches are dated the 16th inst. We understand that they state that the Neapolitan army, having experienced a continued succession of defeats, and that General Mack having despaired of being able to protect the Capital, their Neapolitan majesties and about four hundred persons of the highest rank in the kingdom were under the necessity of taking refuge on board the British fleet lying in the bay of Naples.

The King and Queen embarked on board the Vanguard, commanded by Lord Nelson and the noble admiral is about to proceed with them to Palermo or Messina, in Sicily.

About 20,000 of the Neapolitan troops, it is said, laid down their arms to about 8000 French, who were advancing against the capital. It is understood that the Royal family have been able to carry with them the Royal jewels, regali and many articles of value. There are however in the different arsenals of the kingdom great quantities of naval and military stores, which it is thought cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is possible too that they may also obtain possession of some of the Neapolitan ships of war.

The next advices are expected to bring the news of the city of Naples, which ranks as the third city in Europe for riches and population, having been delivered up to the pillage of the French Soldiery. After having laid the country under contribution till it can pay no more; after having emptied every store and carried off every article of valuable furniture and pictures, the Directory will be willing to sell the naked soil to the first rogue who will be willing to treat for the purchase of it.

February 2.

Earl Macartney, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived from thence in the Stately man of war, in good health and spirits.

The American ship Juno, Capt. Beard, from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, is put into Cowes short of provisions, having been frozen up in the New Deep upwards of three weeks. When Capt. Beard left the Texel there were six sail of the line and four frigates, and as many sloops of war ready for sea; and on board two of the frigates and two of the sloops, there were as many troops as possibly could be stowed, destined for a secret expedition.

The following is an official return of French prisoners in Great-Britain, to the 19th of January 1799, inclusive, viz.—30,265—Officers prisoners on parole, 300.

ST. JOHN's (*Antigua*) Feb. 26.

Capt. Bureaut, late Commander of the French national frigate, l'Insurgente, taken a few days ago and carried into St. Kitts, it is reported, has been charged by his first Lieutenant with cowardice, in the action with the American frigate Constellation, by which she was taken, and that he is in consequence in confinement in Guadaloupe. From the action, however, having lasted an hour and a half, and near 80 of the French being killed and wounded, before the l'Insurgente struck, and she being very much shattered, it would appear the event was unavoidable.

CHARLESTON, March 11.

A very alarming and distressful event happened at the Church-street theatre on Friday last. As the assembly of a very crowded house were pressing out after the close of the performances, the lobby, leading from the lower boxes to the stair-case, gave way in an instant, by which twenty or thirty persons were precipitated upon the crowd of people under them, who were at the same time pressing out of the pit. Several persons, it is said, were considerably hurt; but the greatest sufferers were George Flagg, Esq; whose thigh was broken, and a young lad, son of Mr. Bessieres, whose leg was broken.

March 18.

Just before the Eliza left Cadiz, a court-martial broke up, which had engaged much of the attention of the inhabitants of that city, and of all Spain. Several General officers were charged with having delivered up the fortress of Figueras to France, during the late war between France and Spain. Three of these Generals were sentenced to suffer death; several others were broke, and sentenced to long imprisonments. One of the General's sentenced to die, is a Gen. O'Neal, an Irishman, who was highly respected. There was hardly a doubt but that the sentences would be carried into execution, as, on an application made in their favour by the French minister, to the prince of peace, he was answered, that the Spanish army had so long been in a disorganized state, and discipline had so little been attended to, that it was necessary some examples should be made.

By the arrivals from the Havanna we learn, that accounts had been received there from Spain, which stated, that an attack was to be made on Cuba, by the British, in consequence of which every exertion was making to put the harbour of the Havanna in a state of defence; that the duty of 21 per cent. on rice had been taken off, and that article had risen from three to five dollars per hundred.

Yesterday sailed from this harbour, the French Cartel brig Romain, for Guadaloupe. In this vessel, the four Frenchmen and one woman, who were arrested in the Hamburgh brig, Minerva, and afterwards were confined in Fort-Pinckney, went passengers. From the circumstance of their being released in this manner, it is probable that the papers which were found concealed, in their possession, did not contain any thing of a nature hostile to this country.

ALEXANDRIA, March 21.

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax county, the 19th day of March, 1799.

PRESENT—

Charles Broadwater, Robert T. Hooe, Charles Little, William Payne, John, Fitzgerald, Benjamin Dulany, Richard Conway, George Minor, William Herbert, Richard B. Lee, Charles Alexander and Richard Ratcliffe, gentlemen justices.

The clerk presented to the court a packet, received from the executive of Virginia, addressed to the justices of Fairfax, containing sundry resolutions of the general assembly, in the nature of an address to the people: whereupon it is

Resolved, That the court of Fairfax county, conceiving themselves appointed for the purpose of executing the laws, and to do impartial justice to all and every class of men, think it highly improper in them to have any thing to do with either party in the house of representatives, either by distributing their resolutions or address. Knowing this to be their duty, they return to the executive of this state the several printed pamphlets directed to them; and the court do order their clerk to enclose them directed to the governor and council, and to be sent to Richmond by the first safe opportunity.

George Minor, Gentleman, directed his dissent to be entered to the foregoing resolution. A Copy, Teste,

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

It gives us pleasure to lay before the public the following letter, and the answer to it, respecting the ship Sally, belonging to this port, which, with her crew and cargo, were lately saved, by the extraordinary exertions of the crew of his Britannic Majesty's ship Hind, assisted by Capt. Larcom, her commander in person, during a heavy gale of wind, at a consideeable distance from his ship, then in Hampton Roads.

Philadelphia, 16th February, 1799.

SIR,

The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North-America, having been informed of the extraordinary exertions made by the crew of the ship under your command, to effect the preservation of the ship Sally, Captain Gelston, and her crew, when in imminent danger of being lost, have requested me to present their sincere acknowleigements and thanks for the generous, humane and disinterested conduct displayed on that occasion, which I now with much pleasure and satisfaction.

From the well known character of seamen of your nation for benevolence, generosity and bravery in their general conduct, but more especially when engaged the calls of humanity; they may consider their exertions on this occasion only the duty that a brother seaman owes to another; yet we cannot forgo the pleasure expressing the sense we entertain of their merits on this occasion.

You will permit me, sir, to request the favour of your acceptance of one thousand dollars, to be distributed in such manner as you think proper, amongst the crew of your ship. It is not meant in a nature of a compensation for the services rendered, but as a mark of our respect for the generous feelings which dictated the exertions made on the above occasion.

I have the honor to be, with due respect,
Sir, Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH BALL, President.
To Joseph Larcom, Esquire,
commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship of war *Hind*.

THE ANSWER

His Majesty's ship Hind, Hampton Roads, March 3, 1799.

SIR,

I was yesterday honored with your letter of the 16th ult. conveying the thanks of the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North-America, for the small piece of service my ship's company were so happy as to render the ship Sally, Capt. Gelston, when on shore in this river.

Your very liberal present of a thousand dollars to my ship's crew as a mark, as you are pleased to express it, of your respect for the generous feelings which dictated the exertions on that occasion, call for my warmest acknowledgments—I cannot forbear assuring you, that the very handsome and polite manner in which you have conveyed to me, the sentiments of the Directors, has flattered my feelings exceedingly, and I must beg you to accept of my sincerest thanks on the occasion, being with great respect

Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH LARCOM.
Joseph Ball, Esq; President, &c.

A REMEDY.

For the Oppression of the Alien Law.

When the petitions against the Alien and Sedition Laws, were circulating through this City, one of them was handed for signing to Capt. N—— who, though originally from Ireland, has been about 25 years in this country. Capt. N—— refused to sign, saying he was neither an alien nor a seditious person, and had therefore nothing more to fear from these laws than they who made them. But said the other, is it not hard and oppressive, that John Adams has a right to send me out of the country at his will and pleasure? I will tell you how to prevent that, replied Capt. N. *Go home and mind your business as a peaceable man, and John Adams will never know there is such a man as you in the world. He can only know you by your* DEEDS; *take care they are no* EVIL, *and you are in no danger.* This contains all that is necessary to be said in defence of these laws.

April 1.

Both Houses of the Legislature of this State, have agreed to a bill for the removal of the seat of government of the state of Pennsylvania, to the borough of Lancaster, until a permanent seat can be fixed on.—By this act, Commissioners are appointed to prepare buildings for the reception of the Legislature, whose next session is to be held there, and all offices attached to the government are to removed there on or before the first of November next. The Governor has not given his assent as yet.

A letter from New York, dated on Friday last, mentions that six failures had taken place in that city, to a very large amount. One of the houses had overdrawn on the two banks to the amount of 35,000 dollars; viz. seven thousand, and odd on the New-York Bank, and twenty-seven thousand and upwards on the Branch Bank.

Yesterday arrived the brig Angelica, Capt. Robinson, from Lisbon. Capt. Robinson, left Lisbon the 13th February. In this vessel came Mr. Tazewell, late Secretary to Mr. Gerry. This gentleman was taken on his passage home in the ship Pacific, bound to Charleston, and carried into Vigo (Spain) from whence he went to Lisbon. The day before he left there, a Spanish mail arrived, bringing account that the King of Naples had removed his family to Palermo for safety, and intended returning again to head his army. This it is supposed, gave rise to a report at Lisbon, that Naples had been taken, and the royal family had fled; but it received very little credit. Another report was, that the king of Naples had left the army to remove

tails, draw your teeth, tear your hair, and scratch out your eyes; they will pull your noses, lug your ears, punch you in the guts, and kick you in the breech!—ZOUNDS! will nothing rouse you!

CENTINEL.

Lateſt Intelligence from Europe,

Received by the Ships Maria, Inglis, and Two Friends, M'Neal, arrived at Charleſton, on the 26th ult. in 40 days from London, as alſo by the Alert, Capt. Rich, arrived at Boſton, from Alicant.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.

THE Emperor left this city the 26th inſt. for Brunn, to review the body of auxillary Ruſſian troops under the orders of Gen. Roſenburgh.

RASTADT, Jan. 18.

The Deputation of the Empire deliberated on the 14th inſt. upon the contents of the laſt note of the French Miniſters, reſpecting the march of the Ruſſian troops. The Envoy of Saxony, Auſtria, Hanover, and Wurtzberg, voted that ſaid note ſhould be ſent to the Diet of Ratiſbon; giving at the ſame time notice of the whole to the Emperor. The Envoy of Baden voted in the ſame manner, but he propoſed that it ſhould be declared at the ſame time to the French Plenipotentiaries, that the deputation obſerved with great pleaſure the aſſurance of their government to abide by their pacific principles with reſpect to the Germanic Empire; that the Deputation would alſo, on their part, do their utmoſt to preſerve them;—therefore they hoped the negotiations of peace would by no means be interrupted. Though the votes of Mentz, Darmſtadt, and others, ſupported that of Baden, the majority was in favour of Saxony, Auſtria, &c. and the following anſwer to the French Miniſters was voted, viz. "*The Note of the French Plenipotentiaries relative to the march of a body of Ruſſian troops in the territory of the Germanic Empire, has been received; the Deputation has requeſted, that the ſaid note ſhould be immediately communicated to his Imperial Majeſty, as alſo the Diet at Ratiſbon:—All which was done without delay.*" We are aſſured, the French Miniſters, diſſatisfied with the anſwer, intend to day or to-morrow, to communicate another note, enforcing the firſt, with new arguments and inſinuations: For it appears they wiſhed, and expected, in anſwer to their note, that the Deputation would have ſaid the Empire was not at preſent, in a ſituation to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into its territory. However, it is certain, the French [illegible] refuſed to purſue vigorous meaſures to prevent the Ruſſians from paſſing through the Imperial territory.

PARIS, January 26.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 15th December, arrived at Berlin by way of Belgrade, ſtate, that the Pacha of Syria had come to a cloſe action with Buonaparte, which had been bloody, but not deciſive. The French found themſelves wholly hemmed in. The Porte expected a more deciſive ſucceſs when the troops of Syria reached their deſtination.

Letters from Leghorn of January 11th ſtate, that by the advices from Palermo, received there in four days from the latter place, the King and Queen of Naples and all their ſuite had reached Palermo on the 25th of December, after a very dreadful ſtorm.—The Vanguard had only her lower maſts ſtanding upon reaching the harbour. One of the King's children of ſix or ſeven years is ſaid to have died on the paſſage. Prince Pignatelli remained at Naples, to hold the reins abandoned by the government.

An aid-de-camp from Gen. Mack had arrived at Vienna, diſguiſed as a courier. He was the bearer of deſpatches which he delivered to the Emperor in perſon.

It appears by an article from Florence of the ſixth of January, that the Neapolitans evacuated Leghorn two days before.

LONDON December 26.

The Batavian Legiſlature has paſſed a Reſolution to ſequeſtrate the property of all thoſe who left Holland ſince the firſt of January, 1785, and have not ſince returned.

January 21.

On Saturday and yeſterday arrived two mails from Ireland, which bring news of conſiderable importance. As the period of the projected union approaches ſo very near, the diſcontents aſſume a more prominent character, and have in ſome places broken out into violence and open rebellion.

January 23.

The city of Dublin continues to be a ſcene of political intrigue and of the moſt violent cabal. Meetings are every where advertiſed, and a new aſſociation has been formed in Dublin, called "The Friends to the Independence of Ireland." To ſuch an height is party ſpirit carried even among the Yeomanry, that the Captain of one of the Yeomanry corps of Dublin (Sir W. Worthington, Captain of the Liberty Rangers) has iſſued a notice, "that on Monday (meaning the 21ſt inſt.) the corps of —— will parade with the King's colours, and inſtead of their regimental colours, a ſtandard with this inſcription "*For our King and the Conſtitution of Ireland.*"—Other corps have been invited to follow this example.

The corporation of the city of Cork has at length ſtepped forward in oppoſition of the city of Dublin, and has avowed its wiſhes for an union of the two countries in the moſt decided langnage.

The Court of Spain has categorically refuſed the demand made by the Directory for the paſſage of an army of 80,000 cavalry, deſtined againſt Portugal. It is expected that this refuſal will produte a total change of meaſures on the part of the Spaniſh government.

According to private advices received by the Hamburgh mails, it appears probable that Sweden will join Ruſſia in the war againſt France; and in this caſe it is likely that Denmark will not remain neutral.—The King of Sweden having refuſed to accept of Citizen Le Marque as French miniſter, the Executive Directory has threatened to break off all communications with the Court of Stockholm.—Since then the alliance between Sweden and Ruſſia has become more cloſe. The king of Sweden depends on the powerful aſſiſtance of Ruſſia, to keep the ſtates of his kingdom in awe, ſhould they ſhew any ſigns of tumult at the approaching meeting of the diet. It is probable that this may be the cauſe of the king's refuſal to receive citizen La Marque, fearing the intrigues of the French government.

January 27.

Lord Nelſon's deſpatches are dated the 16th inſt. We underſtand that they ſtate that the Neapolitan army, having experienced a continued ſucceſſion of defeats, and that General Mack having deſpaired of being able to protect the Capital, their Neapolitan majeſties and about four hundred perſons of the higheſt rank in the kingdom were under the neceſſity of taking refuge on board the Britiſh fleet lying in the bay of Naples.

The King and Queen embarked on board the Vanguard, commanded by Lord Nelſon and the noble admiral is about to proceed with them to Palermo or Meſſina, in Sicily.

About 20,000 of the Neapolitan troops, it is ſaid, laid down their arms to about 8000 French, who were advancing againſt the capital. It is underſtood that the Royal family have been able to carry with them the Royal jewels, regali and many articles of value. There are however in the different arſenals of the kingdom great quantities of naval and military ſtores, which it is thought cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is poſſible too that they may alſo obtain poſſeſſion of ſome of the Neapolitan ſhips of war.

The next advices are expected to bring the news of the city of Naples, which ranks as the third city in Europe for riches and population, having been delivered up to the pillage of the French Soldiery. After having laid the country under contribution till it can pay no more; after having emptied every ſtore and carried off every article of valuable furniture and pictures, the Directory will be willing to ſell the naked ſoil to the firſt rogue who will be willing to treat for the purchaſe of it.

February 2.

Earl Macartney, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived from thence in the Stately man of war, in good health and ſpirits.

The American ſhip Juno, Capt. Beard, from Amſterdam to Philadelphia, is put into Cowes ſhort of proviſions, having been frozen up in the New Deep upwards of three weeks. When Capt. Beard left the Texel there were ſix ſail of the line and four frigates, and as many ſloops of war ready for ſea; and on board two of the frigates and two of the ſloops, there were as many troops as poſſibly could be ſtowed, deſtined for a ſecret expedition.

The following is an official return of French priſoners in Great-Britain, to the 19th of January 1799, incluſive, viz.—30,265—Officers priſoners on parole, 309.

ST. JOHN's (*Antigua*) Feb. 26.

Capt. Bureaut, late Commander of the French national frigate, l'Inſurgente, taken a few days ago and carried into St. Kitts, it is reported, has been charged by his firſt Lieutenant with cowardice, in the action with the American frigate Conſtellation, by which ſhe was taken, and that he is in conſequence in confinement in Guadaloupe. From the action, however, having laſted an hour and a half, and near 80 of the French being killed and wounded, before the l'Inſurgente ſtruck, and ſhe being very much ſhattered, it would appear the event was unavoidable.

CHARLESTON, March 11.

A very alarming and diſtreſsful event happened at the Church-ſtreet theatre on Friday laſt. As the aſſembly of a very crowded houſe were preſſing out after the cloſe of the performances, the lobby, leading from the lower boxes to the ſtair-caſe, gave way in an inſtant, by which twenty or thirty perſons were precipitated upon the crowd of people under them, who were at the ſame time preſſing out of the pit. Several perſons, it is ſaid, were conſiderably hurt; but the greateſt ſufferers were George Flagg, Eſq; whoſe thigh was broken, and a young lad, ſon of Mr. Beſſieres, whoſe leg was broken.

March 18.

Juſt before the Eliza left Cadiz, a court-martial broke up, which had engaged much of the attention of the inhabitants of that city, and of all Spain. Several General officers were charged with having delivered up the fortreſs of Figueras to France, during the late war between France and Spain. Three of theſe Generals were ſentenced to ſuffer death; ſeveral others were broke, and ſentenced to long impriſonments. One of the General's ſentenced to die, is a Gen. O'Neal, an Iriſhman, who was highly reſpected. There was hardly a doubt but that the ſentences would be carried into execution, as, on an application made in their favour by the French miniſter, to the prince of peace, he was anſwered, that the Spaniſh army had ſo long been in a diſorganized ſtate, and diſcipline had ſo little been attended to, that it was neceſſary ſome examples ſhould be made.

By the arrivals from the Havanna we learn, that accounts had been received there from Spain, which ſtated, that an attack was to be made on Cuba, by the Britiſh, in conſequence of which every exertion was making to put the harbour of the Havanna in a ſtate of defence; that the duty of 21 per cent. on rice had been taken off, and that article had riſen from three to five dollars per hundred.

Yeſterday ſailed from this harbour, the French Cartel brig Romain, for Guadaloupe. In this veſſel, the four Frenchmen and one woman, who were arreſted in the Hamburgh brig, Minerva, and afterwards were confined in Fort-Pinckney, went paſſengers. From the circumſtance of their being releaſed in this manner, it is probable that the papers which were found concealed, in their poſſeſſion, did not contain any thing of a nature hoſtile to this country.

ALEXANDRIA, March 21.

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax county, the 19th day of March, 1799.

PRESENT—

Charles Broadwater, Robert T. Hooe, Charles Little, William Payne, John, Fitzgerald, Benjamin Dulany, Richard Conway, George Minor, William Herbert, Richard B. Lee, Charles Alexander and Richard Ratcliffe, gentlemen juſtices.

The clerk preſented to the court a packet, received from the executive of Virginia, addreſſed to the juſtices of Fairfax, containing ſundry reſolutions of the general aſſembly, in the nature of an addreſs to the people: whereupon it is

Reſolved, That the court of Fairfax county, conceiving themſelves appointed for the purpoſe of executing the laws, and to do impartial juſtice to all and every claſs of men, think it highly improper in them to have any thing to do with either party in the houſe of repreſentatives, either by diſtributing their reſolutions or addreſs. Knowing this to be their duty, they return to the executive of this ſtate the ſeveral printed pamphlets directed to them; and the court do order their clerk to encloſe them directed to the governor and council, and to be ſent to Richmond by the firſt ſafe opportunity.

George Minor, Gentleman, directed his diſſent to be entered to the foregoing reſolution. A Copy, Teſte,

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

It gives us pleaſure to lay before the public the following letter, and the anſwer to it, reſpecting the ſhip Sally, belonging to this port, which, with her crew and cargo, were lately ſaved, by the extraordinary exertions of the crew of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Hind, aſſiſted by Capt. Larcom, her commander in perſon, during a heavy gale of wind, at a conſideeable diſtance from his ſhip, then in Hampton Roads.

Philadelphia, 16th February, 1799.

SIR,

The Preſident and Directors of the Inſurance Company of North-America, having been informed of the extraordinary exertions made by the crew of the ſhip under your command, to effect the preſervation of the ſhip Sally, Captain Gelſton, and her crew, when in imminent danger of being loſt, have requeſted me to preſent their ſincere acknowledgements and thanks for the generous, humane and diſintereſted conduct diſplayed on that occaſion, which I now do with much pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

From the well known character of the ſeamen of your nation for benevolence, generoſity and bravery in their general conduct, but more eſpecially when engaged in the calls of humanity, they may conſider their exertions on this occaſion only as a duty that a brother ſeaman owes to a brother; yet we cannot forgo the pleaſure of expreſſing the ſenſe we entertain of their merits on this occaſion.

You will permit me, ſir, to requeſt the favour of your acceptance of one thouſand dollars, to be diſtributed in ſuch manner as you think proper, amongſt the crew of your ſhip. It is not meant in a nature of a compenſation for the ſervices rendered, but as a mark of our reſpect for the generous feelings which dictated the exertions made on the above occaſion.

I have the honor to be, with due reſpect, Sir, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) JOSEPH BALL, Preſident.

To Joſeph Larcom, Eſquire, commander of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip of war *Hind*.

THE ANSWER

His Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Hampton Roads, March 3, 1799.

SIR,

I was yeſterday honored with your letter of the 16th ult. conveying the thanks of the Preſident and Directors of the Inſurance Company of North-America, for the ſmall piece of ſervice my ſhip's company were ſo happy as to render the ſhip Sally, Capt. Gelſton, when on ſhore in this river.

Your very liberal preſent of a thouſand dollars to my ſhip's crew as a mark, as you are pleaſed to expreſs it, of your reſpect for the generous feelings which dictated the exertious on that occaſion, call for my warmeſt acknowledgments—I cannot fail aſſuring you, that the very handſome and polite manner in which you have conveyed to me, the ſentiments of the Directors, has flattered my feelings exceedingly, and I muſt beg you to accept of my ſincereſt thanks on the occaſion, being with great reſpect,

Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LARCOM.

Joſeph Ball, Eſq; Preſident, &c.

A REMEDY.

For the Oppreſſion of the Alien Law.

When the petitions againſt the Alien and Sedition Laws, were circulating through this City, one of them was handed for ſigning to Capt. N—— who, though originally from Ireland, has been about 25 years in this country. Capt. N—— refuſed to ſign, ſaying he was neither an alien or a ſeditious perſon, and had therefore nothing more to fear from theſe laws than they who made them. But ſaid the other, is it not hard and oppreſſive, that John Adams has a right to ſend me out of the country at his will and pleaſure? I will tell you how to prevent that, replied Capt. N. *Go home and mind your buſineſs as a peaceable man, and John Adams will never know there is ſuch a man as you in the world. He can only know you by your* DEEDS; *take care they are not* EVIL, *and you are in no danger.* This contains all that is neceſſary to be ſaid in defence of theſe laws.

April 1.

Both Houſes of the Legiſlature of this State, have agreed to a bill for the removal of the ſeat of government of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to the borough of Lancaſter until a permanent ſeat can be fixed on.—By this act, Commiſſioners are appointed to prepare buildings for the reception of the Legiſlature, whoſe next ſeſſion is to be held there, and all offices attached to the government are to removed there on or before the firſt of November next. The Governor has not given his aſſent as yet.

A letter from New York, dated on Friday laſt, mentions that ſix failures had taken place in that city, to a very large amount. One of the houſes had overdrawn on the two banks to the amount of 35,000 dollars; viz. ſeven thouſand, and odd on the New-York Bank, and twenty-ſeven thouſand and upwards on the Branch-Bank.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Angelica, Capt. Robinſon, from Liſbon. Capt. Robinſon, left Liſbon the 13th February. In this veſſel came Mr. Tazewell, late Secretary to Mr. Gerry. This gentleman was taken on his paſſage home in the ſhip Pacific, bound to Charleſton, and carried into Vigo (Spain) from whence he went to Liſbon. The day before he left there, a Spaniſh mail arrived, bringing accounts that the King of Naples had removed his family to Palermo for ſafety, and intended returning again to head his army. This, it is ſuppoſed, gave riſe to a report at Liſbon, that Naples had been taken, and the royal family had fled; but it received very little credit. Another report was, that the king of Naples had left the army to remove

his family to Palermo, that, in the interim a battle had taken place in the neighbourhood of Rome, between the French and Neapolitan armies, in which the latter had experienced a partial defeat, and both were intrenched waiting for reinforcements, when the King returned, who immediately ordered his principal engineer to be shot, and disgraced a great number of his principal officers. But our informant adds that the reports at Lisbon were so various and contradictory that very little credit can be attached to any of them except that of the removal of the Royal Family.

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Let us illustrate by example:—Observe the Merchant, boasting the extent of his property—the rapid advance of his commercial stock—the success of his trade, and his ability to afford an unusual premium for cash on hire.—What says reason?—What says experience? Mark the man as one devoted to ruin; a sure devotee to the shrine of Bankruptcy.

The subject may not be less illustrated, by the *Professional* line.—What is the language of the consequential *Medicastor?* He fondly clasps every untimely moment, to throw on the world a confused series of *technical* terms;—he tells his skill unasked, in particular branches of *Medicine*;—he loudly cracks of *Surgical* knowledge and experience; and with unutterable pleasure, and seeming philanthropy, relates the wondrous cures he has performed. From the number of his *Nostrums* which are daily multiply'd, joined with a current report of his attendance on moderate terms, he fondly hopes to gain general favour with the vulgar; and every species of his conduct loudly bespeak self-approbation. But let us lend an ear to the voice of Reason.—Her cries call loudly on us to mark the man, and her admonitions are as friendly as they are just. She turns our attention to the first established principles, and the inferences naturally follow:—Boasted pretensions are the result of *Ignorance*. Pompous expressions of *Illiterature*; and *Nostrums*, by disclosing from the world the want of the principles of practice, serve only as coverings for the other *privations*.

But let it be considered as happy for mankind, that, protected by those faithful monitors, fraud and self-adulation are soon unmasked.—The transitory delusions, like the vapour of the morn, no longer intercepts a true prospect. Thus the condition of man is, in some degree, meliorated; his property and life protected from dastardly assailants. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Hazard, Gardner,	Alicant
Sloop Huntress, Rasson,	Norwalk
Schooner Mary, Spencer,	Charleston
Sloop Betsy, Bliffens,	Somerset
Polly, Brown,	Ditto
Polly, Briggs,	Sagharbor
George, Brown,	Philadelphia
Dolphin, Allen,	Providence
Brig Industry, Fisher,	Havanna
Sloop Sally, Eddy,	Ditto
Liberty, Stanton,	Africa
Brig John, Shearman,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Sally, Champlin,	Havanna
Sloop Gen. Greene, Baker,	Ditto
Little Mary, Gardiner,	St. Thomas's
Nancy Delano,	Nantucket
Liberty, Moores,	Ditto
Lydia, Barlow,	Penobscot
Polly, Brown,	New-York
Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Dolphin, Allin,	New-Bedford
Young Greyhound, Cottrell,	Baltimore
Brig Columbian, Cranston,	Ditto
Sloop Oliver, Mason,	New-York
Brig Polly & Nancy, Dockray,	Ditto

Just Received, and to be Sold, by

JOHN BOURS, jun.

ONE Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

Newport, April 8, 1799.

ASA SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, at his Store in Broad-street, an excellent Assortment of HAY-SEED, of all Kinds, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a large Quantity of GERMAN STEEL, by the Fagot or less Quantity, of the best Kind for edge Tools.

Likewise WEST-INDIA GOODS, as usual.

Newport 8th April, 1799.

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY, 11th April, at TEN o'Clock, at GARDNER & DEAN's, viz.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—Common Ditto—Black Modes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Ribbons—Fine India Muslins—Two Trunks Morocco Shoes—Shawls and Muslin Handkerchiefs—Chilicoes and Chintzes—Cotton Stockings—Coloured Threads—Mens', Womens', and Boys' Hats—Tapes and Bindings—Shovels and Spades—Fans—and sundry other Articles in the Fancy Line.—Also Household Furniture, &c.

☞ Conditions at Time of Sale.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

GRASS SEEDS,

Good and Cheap for Sale,

By *MOORE & GREEN*,

Near the RED MARKET.

Who have also for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.

A great Variety of HARD WARE.

Likewise a small, but well-chosen Assortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—

Demerara, Antigua, St. Croix, Bengal, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by Ditto; Ditto.

Best French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.

Holland Geneva, by Ditto; Ditto.

Flour by the Barrel.

Raisins by the Cask.

Best English Gunpowder by Ditto.

70 Barrels of Mess and Prime Beef and Pork.

And many other Articles.

All which they will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

Newport, April 8th, 1799.

TO BE LET,

And entered the Middle of May next,

A Large, convenient Dwelling-House, with a Shop in front, situated in Thames-Street, at the Head of Stevens's Wharf.——For further Particulars apply to ANN WEBBER, on the Premises.

Newport, April 8, 1799.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

THIS may certify, that good Journeymen SHIP CARPENTERS may find Employ, and will be paid One Dollar and Half, per Day. If they will repair to Corlearshook, which Place is about one Mile from the City of New-York, and engage at Work on the 44 Gun Frigate, now constructing at that Place, under the Direction of Mr. Forman Cheesman, on Account of the United States.——Workmen will be paid off every Saturday, and also allowed the Amount of one Day's Pay for every Thirty Miles from their Place of Abode to New-York.——Twenty good Hole Borers will also find Employ at One Dollar, per Day.

SILAS TALBOT.

April 3, 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

MARY PETERSON, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 9, 1799.

THE Hon. Town-Council of Portsmouth has appointed the Subscriber Administrator to the Estate of REBECCA ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and allowed Six Months from this Date, for the Creditors to said Estate to exhibit their Demands: They are, therefore, hereby requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, within the Time limited; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

ISAAC ANTHONY, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1799.

*** *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.*

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THERE is implanted in human nature, an almost intuitive principle, by which mankind judge of the natural abilities, acquirements and character, of individuals. A principle which unveils the temporary lustre of pompous declamation, and fixes the inestimable medal of universal approbation, on candour and discretion.—Thus we find the most boasted pretensions, (which, like a meteor, flash but for a moment) suddenly disappear, and leave the possessors to grope their way in a darkness, heightened by contrasting with their previous lustre. Ideas, like these, are not the momentary effusions of a disturbed mind; they are not the sallies of youth—but they are the dictates of reason, and substantiated by a truth incontrovertible, universal observation.

Let us illustrate by example:—Observe the Merchant, boasting the extent of his property—the rapid advance of his commercial stock—the success of his trade, and his ability to afford an unusual premium for cash on hire.—What says reason?—What says experience? Mark the man as one devoted to ruin; a sure devotee to the shrine of Bankruptcy.

The subject may not be less illustrated, by the *Professional* line.—What is the language of the consequential *Medicastor?* He fondly clasps every untimely moment, to throw on the world a confused series of *technical* terms;—he tells his skill unasked, in particular branches of *Medicine*;—he loudly cracks of *Surgical* knowledge and experience; and with unutterable pleasure, and seeming philanthropy, relates the wondrous cures he has performed. From the number of his *Nostrums* which are daily multiply'd, joined with a current report of his attendance on moderate terms, he fondly hopes to gain general favour with the vulgar; and every species of his conduct loudly bespeak self-approbation. But let us lend an ear to the voice of Reason.—Her cries call loudly on us to mark the man, and her admonitions are as friendly as they are just. She turns our attention to the first established principles, and the inferences naturally follow:—Boasted pretensions are the result of *Ignorance*. Pompous expressions of *Illiterature*; and *Nostrums*, by disclosing from the world the want of the principles of practice, serve only as coverings for the other *privations*.

But let it be considered as happy for mankind, that, protected by those faithful monitors, fraud and self-adulation are soon unmasked.—The transitory delusions, like the vapour of the morn, no longer intercepts a true prospect. Thus the condition of man is, in some degree, meliorated; his property and life protected from dastardly assailants. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Hazard, Gardner,	Alicant
Sloop Huntress, Rasson,	Norwalk
Schooner Mary, Spencer,	Charleston
Sloop Betsy, Bliffens,	Somerset
Polly, Brown,	Ditto
Polly, Briggs,	Sagharbor
George, Brown,	Philadelphia
Dolphin, Allen,	Providence
Brig Industry, Fisher,	Havanna
Sloop Sally, Eddy,	Ditto
Liberty, Stanton,	Africa
Brig John, Shearman,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Sally, Champlin,	Havanna
Sloop Gen. Greene, Baker,	Ditto
Little Mary, Gardiner,	St. Thomas's
Nancy Delano,	Nantucket
Liberty, Moores,	Ditto
Lydia, Barlow,	Penobscot
Polly, Brown,	New-York
Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Dolphin, Allin,	New-Bedford
Young Greyhound, Cottrell,	Baltimore
Brig Columbian, Cranston,	Ditto
Sloop Oliver, Mason,	New-York
Brig Polly & Nancy, Dockray,	Ditto

Just Received, and to be Sold, by

JOHN BOURS, jun.

ONE Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

Newport, April 8, 1799.

ASA SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, at his Store in Broad-street, an excellent Assortment of HAY-SEED, of all Kinds, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a large Quantity of GERMAN STEEL, by the Fagot or less Quantity, of the best Kind for edge Tools.

Likewise WEST-INDIA GOODS, as usual.

Newport 8th April, 1799.

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY, 11th April, at TEN o'Clock, at GARDNER & DEAN's, viz.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—Common Ditto—Black Modes—Pocket Handkerchiefs—Ribbons—Fine Indid Muslins—Two Trunks Morocco Shoes—Shawls and Muslin Handkerchiefs—Chilicoes and Chintzes—Cotton Stockings—Coloured Threads—Mens', Womens', and Boys' Hats—Tapes and Bindings—Shovels and Spades—Fans—and sundry other Articles in the Fancy Line.—Also Houshold Furniture, &c.

☞ Conditions at Time of Sale.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

GRASS SEEDS,

Good and Cheap for Sale,

By *MOORE & GREEN*,

Near the RED MARKET.

Who have also for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.

A great Variety of HARD WARE.

Likewise a small, but well-chosen Assortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—

Demerara, Antigua, St. Croix, Bengal, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by Ditto, Ditto.

Best French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.

Holland Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.

Flour by the Barrel.

Raisins by the Cask.

Best English Gunpowder by Ditto.

70 Barrels of Mess and Prime Beef and Pork.

And many other Articles.

All which they will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

Newport, April 8th, 1799.

TO BE LET,

And entered the Middle of MAY next,

A Large, convenient Dwelling-House, with a Shop in front, situated in Thames-Street, at the Head of Stevens's Wharf.——For further Particulars apply to ANN WEBBER, on the Premises.

Newport, April 8, 1799.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

THIS may certify, that good Journeymen SHIP CARPENTERS may find Employ, and will be paid One Dollar and Half, per Day. If they will repair to Corlearshook, which Place is about one Mile from the City of New-York, and engage at Work on the 44 Gun Frigate, now constructing at that Place, under the Direction of Mr. Forman Cheesman, on Account of the United States.——Workmen will be paid off every Saturday, and also allowed the Amount of one Day's Pay for every Thirty Miles from their Place of Abode to New-York.——Twenty good Hole Borers will also find Employ at One Dollar, per Day.

SILAS TALBOT.

April 3, 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

MARY PETERSON, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 9, 1799.

THE Hon. Town-Council of Portsmouth has appointed the Subscriber Administrator to the Estate of REBECCA ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and allowed Six Months from this Date, for the Creditors to said Estate to exhibit their Demands: They are, therefore, hereby requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, within the Time limited; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

ISAAC ANTHONY, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1799.

**** Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.*

THE CONSOLATION.

AN EPIGRAM.

AS Bob with friend Jack fat over their glaſs,
They talk'd of their loves and amours,
Says Bob, " I'm in love with a beautiful laſs,
" Who's coquetiſh, and well knows her powers.
" But here lies the devil," adds he with long face,
" Which makes my heart often full ſore ;
" I've at leaſt twenty rivals, and am in diſgrace,
" And perhaps there may come twenty more.
" O ! be not diſmay'd, tho' there be ſuch profuſion,
" Of Rivals," ſays Jack, " you'll be firſt ;
" For whenever a girl has ſo many to chooſe on,
" *She commonly chooſes the worſt.*"

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

Meſſrs. THOMAS & SON,

I AM a plain farmer, and therefore beg leave to trouble you with a little plain language. By the dint of induſtry, and application to agricultural concerns, I have till lately, made out to keep ſquare with the world. But the late ſcarcity of money, together with the extravagance of the faſhions have nearly ruined me : And, unleſs ſome revolution takes place (like ſome of my neighbours) I ſhall be obliged either to ſhut myſelf up in my own houſe, or take a trip to Worceſter, to board at the County Tavern. I am by no means tenacious of the *old way*, or of *old faſhions*. I know that my family muſt dreſs different from what I uſed to do when I was young ; yet as I have the intereſt of huſbands and fathers at heart, I wiſh there might be ſome reformation in the preſent mode of female dreſs. My family, like other folks, muſt be in the faſhion, and it would ſhew a want of taſte to be otherwiſe : But this being in the faſhion is ſufficient to make Father's tremble.

In better times, ſix or ſeven yards of Calico would ſerve to make a gown ; but now fourteen are ſcarcely ſufficient. I do not perceive that women grow any larger now, than formerly. If *ſix yards* were then enough—*ſix yards* are now ſufficient : Conſequently the remaining *eight*, are altogether ſuperfluous.

A few years ſince, my daughters were not too proud to wear good calfſkin ſhoes ; two pair of which would laſt them a year : But now none will ſuit them but morocco, and theſe muſt be of the ſlendereſt kind.—Hence it coſts me twice as much as formerly, to ſupply my family with ſhoes.

Young ladies uſed to be contented with wearing nothing on their heads but what Nature gave them. With their hair hanging in graceful ringlets about their necks, they were charming, lovely and captivating ; But now they dare not appear in company, unleſs they have half a buſhel of guaze, and other ſtuff, ſtuck on their heads.

When this is not the caſe, they will ſpend one half of their time in curling, and torturing their hair to make it reſemble a Negroe's, as much as poſſible. In doing this they find fault with the economy of Nature, and endeavour to make that (crooked) which ſhe has made ſtraight. In this reſpect I am likewiſe a ſufferer ; for my girls muſt follow the faſhion.

About three or four years ago, I made a journey to Vermont, and was abſent from home ſome time. Upon my return, I perceived that my daughters had their heads bound up, and apprehended they were ſick. I aſked them if they had got the headache ? "O no, Papa." What is the matter, that you have your heads tied up. "We have on *Turbans*, Papa ;—turbans have become all the faſhion." And a Devil of a faſhion it is replied I ;—I believe the women would wear waſhtubs on their heads, if it was but the faſhion. Of all faſhions, this is the moſt ridiculous, and inſtead of ſetting the ladies off to advantage, it conceals a great part of their beauty, and dims the luſtre of the remainder.

The preſent faſhions are not ſo convenient, nor becoming as they were when they were not ſo extravagant.—Before the preſent kind of gowns were introduced ; we could judge ſomething of the ſhapes of women ;—whether they were ſtraight or crooked, regular or deformed : but now all is concealed, and nothing but head and ſhoulders are diſcovered.

Not long ſince, I was at a meeting, and had ſuch difficulty in getting out of the houſe, that I heartily wiſhed there never were any gowns, or robes in exiſtence. I happened to be coming along the aiſle behind ſeveral ladies ; and before I had got within five yards of them, one looked about ; and behold ! I was treading upon the tail of her gown. In trying to diſengage myſelf from her, I unluckily trod on that of another. Thus I gave offence and was not a little chagrined into the bargain.—Women are famous for laying ſnares ; but theſe were a kind (of which) I had never dreamt. I would thank theſe ladies to keep a little boy behind them to carry their train.

AN OLD FARMER.

JAMES CENTER

Returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public, for every Favour, and flatters himſelf, through their Indulgence, with a Continuance thereof, which it will be his conſtant Study to merit.

He has for Sale at his Shop, oppoſite Gen. *Martin's*, a good Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, and the following Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, juſt received from Boſton, viz.

PEAS, Beans, 3 Kinds
Beet, Carrot, Parſnip,
French and other Turnip,
Salmon, Short-top, and Turnip Radiſh,
Seliſia, Tenniſball, Imperial and Cabbage-Head, Lettuce-Seed
Parſley, Celery and Pepper.Graſs, Ditto
Cucumber, Squaſh and Melon, Seed,
Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Sage, Do.
Early May, Cauliflower, Sugar-Loaf, Dutch, Brockly, Dwarf, Red, Drum head and Savoy Cabbage, Ditto.

20 Weight of good Onion Seed, of the laſt Year's Growth.

Likewiſe PLANTS, for early ſetting, from his Hot-Beds,

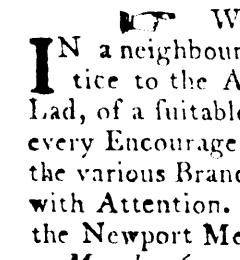
Such as Marjorum, Peppers, Thyme, Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. and ſhall have late Ditto.

Newport, March 25, 1799.

For PRIVATE SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſtrong-built Letter Marque SHIP,

DE JONGE JAN JACOB,



PIERCED for 14 Guns, now laying in the Port of Newport, State of Rhode-Iſland.—Said Ship was built in Amſterdam in 1790, meaſures 397 Tons, Length of her Keel 108 Feet, from Stem to Stern 115 Feet, Depth in the Hole 13 Feet, width 30 Feet, Heighth between Decks 6 Feet, Cabin 6½ Feet, Dutch Meaſure.—She is faithfully built of the beſt Materials, is remarkably well found, and would anſwer exceedingly well for the Eaſt-India Trade or Government's Service.——For Terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOHN BOONEN GRAVES,
No. 105, Water-Street, *New-York.*

Newport, March 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Garden and Meadow of the Subſcriber, with a ſmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon ; alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month 25th, 1799.

☞ WANTED—

IN a neighbouring Town, as an Apprentice to the Art of Printing, a capable Lad, of a ſuitable Age.—To ſuch an one every Encouragement would be given, and the various Branches of the Buſineſs taught with Attention. Apply to the Printer of the Newport Mercury.

March 26, 1799.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN's, on the Long-Wharf, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars ——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, February 25, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,
Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours ; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture ; Powder and Shot ; a few Bags of Anniſeed ; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles ; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality ; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware ; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Alſo GARDEN-SEEDS,
Of the laſt Year's Growth, viz.

Peas ; Beans ; Onion ; Beet ; Carrot ; Radiſh ; Lettuce ; Double Parſley ; green, Savoy, red, and other Sorts of Cabbage. ——Alſo, a Variety of other Seeds, too numerous to mention.

Newport, March 11, 1799.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity, that he will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, on the Eighth of April next, at Mrs. *PENROSE's* Aſſembly-Room.

Mr. DEVERO returns his ſincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Newport, for the very liberal and generous Encouragement he has experienced from them, and wiſhes for a further Continuance of their Patronage, which will be his conſtant Determination to deſerve.

Newport, 5th March, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Caſſimeres ; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting ; Coatings ; Baizes ; Flannels ; Elaſticks and Plains ; Calicoes and Chintzes ; Sattins ; Modes ; Luteſtrings ; Taffanies ; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats ; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel ; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum ; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box ; Coffee, by the Barrel ; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Banister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof ; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon ; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon ; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon ; Brown Sugar by the Barrel ; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto ; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf ; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine ; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb ; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware ; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto ; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes ; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel ; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound ; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce ; Meſs Pork by the Barrel ; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel ; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel ; He can ſupply any Perſon who may want to Purchaſe a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork of the above Deſcription, and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

A FARM, in Narraganſet, containing 60 Acres, with a Houſe 20 by 16, and a Lintel for a Kitchen, lately ſhingled, a Barn and Crib in tolerable Order, with an Orchard of 130 or 140 Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, has Wood enough for a ſmall Family, is ſituated one Mile Weſt of Boſſell's Mills, and oppoſite to Mr. Elam's Farm on the North, and fronting a Road on the South.

Who has alſo for Sale, a Veſſel, now on the Stocks, that can be launched at ſhort Notice, of about 70 Tons Burthen—and ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different Parts of this Town.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, by the Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to the formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Allen, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves ; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Doe Skins ; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting : Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings ; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THE CONSOLATION.

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A few years ſince, my daughters were not too proud to wear good calfſkin ſhoes ; two pair of which would laſt them a year : But now none will ſuit them but morocco, and theſe muſt be of the ſlendereſt kind.—Hence it coſts me twice as much as formerly, to ſupply my family with ſhoes.

Young ladies uſed to be contented with wearing nothing on their heads but what Nature gave them. With their hair hanging in graceful ringlets about their necks, they were charming, lovely and captivating ; But now they dare not appear in company, unleſs they have half a buſhel of guaze, and other ſtuff, ſtuck on their heads.

When this is not the caſe, they will ſpend one half of their time in curling, and torturing their hair to make it reſemble a Negroe's, as much as poſſible. In doing this they find fault with the economy of Nature, and endeavour to make that (crooked) which ſhe has made ſtraight. In this reſpect I am likewiſe a ſufferer ; for my girls muſt follow the faſhion.

About three or four years ago, I made a journey to Vermont, and was abſent from home ſome time. Upon my return, I perceived that my daughters had their heads bound up, and apprehended they were ſick. I aſked them if they had got the headache ? "O no, Papa." What is the matter, that you have your heads tied up. "We have on *Turbans*, Papa ;—turbans have become all the faſhion." And a Devil of a faſhion it is replied I ;—I believe the women would wear waſhtubs on their heads, if it was but the faſhion. Of all faſhions, this is the moſt ridiculous, and inſtead of ſetting the ladies off to advantage, it conceals a great part of their beauty, and dims the luſtre of the remainder.

The preſent faſhions are not ſo convenient, nor becoming as they were when they were not ſo extravagant.—Before the preſent kind of gowns were introduced ; we could judge ſomething of the ſhapes of women ;—whether they were ſtraight or crooked, regular or deformed : but now all is concealed, and nothing but head and ſhoulders are diſcovered.

Not long ſince, I was at a meeting, and had ſuch difficulty in getting out of the houſe, that I heartily wiſhed there never were any gowns, or robes in exiſtence. I happened to be coming along the aiſle behind ſeveral ladies ; and before I had got within five yards of them, one looked about ; and behold ! I was treading upon the tail of her gown. In trying to diſengage myſelf from her, I unluckily trod on that of another. Thus I gave offence and was not a little chagrined into the bargain.—Women are famous for laying ſnares ; but theſe were a kind (of which) I had never dreamt. I would thank theſe ladies to keep a little boy behind them to carry their train.

AN OLD FARMER.

JAMES CENTER

Returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public, for every Favour, and flatters himſelf, through their Indulgence, with a Continuance thereof, which it will be his conſtant Study to merit.

He has for Sale at his Shop, oppoſite Gen. *Martin*'s, a good Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, and the following Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, juſt received from Boſton, viz.

PEAS, Beans, 3 Kinds
Beet, Carrot, Parſnip,
French and other Turnip,
Salmon, Short-top, and Turnip Radiſh,
Seliſia, Tenniſball, Imperial and Cabbage-Head, Lettuce-Seed
Parſley, Celery and Pepper. Graſs, Ditto
Cucumber, Squaſh and Melon, Seed,
Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Sage, Do.
Early May, Cauliflower, Sugar-Loaf, Dutch, Brockly, Dwarf, Red, Drum head and Savoy Cabbage, Ditto.

20 Weight of good Onion Seed, of the laſt Year's Growth.

Likewiſe PLANTS, for early ſetting, from his Hot-Beds,

Such as Marjorum, Peppers, Thyme, Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. and ſhall have late Ditto.

Newport, March 25, 1799.

For PRIVATE SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſtrong-built Letter Marque SHIP,

DE JONGE JAN JACOB,

PIERCED for 14 Guns, now laying in the Port of Newport, State of Rhode-Iſland.—Said Ship was built in Amſterdam in 1790, meaſures 397 Tons, Length of her Keel 108 Feet, from Stem to Stern 115 Feet, Depth in the Hole 13 Feet, width 30 Feet, Heighth between Decks 6 Feet, Cabin 6½ Feet, Dutch Meaſure.—She is faithfully built of the beſt Materials, is remarkably well found, and would anſwer exceedingly well for the Eaſt-India Trade or Government's Service.——For Terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOHN BOONEN GRAVES,
No. 105, Water-Street, *New-York*.

Newport, March 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Garden and Meadow of the Subſcriber, with a ſmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon ; alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month 25th, 1799.

☞ WANTED—

IN a neighbouring Town, as an Apprentice to the Art of Printing, a capable Lad, of a ſuitable Age.—To ſuch an one every Encouragement would be given, and the various Branches of the Buſineſs taught with Attention. Apply to the Printer of the Newport Mercury.

March 26, 1799.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN's, on the Long-Wharf, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars ——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, February 25, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours ; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture ; Powder and Shot ; a few Bags of Anniſeed ; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles ; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality ; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware ; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Alſo GARDEN-SEEDS,

Of the laſt Year's Growth, viz.

Peas ; Beans ; Onion ; Beet ; Carrot ; Radiſh ; Lettuce ; Double Parſley ; green, Savoy, red, and other Sorts of Cabbage. ——Alſo, a Variety of other Seeds, too numerous to mention.

Newport, March 11, 1799.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity, that he will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, on the Eighth of April next, at Mrs. *PENROSE*'s Aſſembly-Room.

Mr. DEVERO returns his ſincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Newport, for the very liberal and generous Encouragement he has experienced from them, and wiſhes for a further Continuance of their Patronage, which will be his conſtant Determination to deſerve.

Newport, 5th March, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Caſſimeres ; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting ; Coatings ; Baizes ; Flannels ; Elaſticks and Plains ; Calicoes and Chintzes ; Sattins ; Modes ; Luteſtrings ; Tiffanies ; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats ; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel ; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum ; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box ; Coffee, by the Barrel ; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Banister*'s Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof ; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon ; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon ; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon ; Brown Sugar by the Barrel ; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto ; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf ; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine ; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb ; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware ; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto ; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes ; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel ; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel ; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound ; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce ; Meſs Pork by the Barrel ; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel ; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel ; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork of the above Deſcription ; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

A FARM, in Narraganſet, containing 60 Acres, with a Houſe 20 by 16, and a Lintel for a Kitchen, lately ſhingled, a Barn and Crib in tolerable Order, with an Orchard of 130 or 140 Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, has Wood enough for a ſmall Family, is ſituated one Mile Weſt of Biſſell's Mills, and oppoſite to Mr. Elam's Farm on the North, and fronting a Road on the South.

Who has alſo for Sale, a Veſſel, now on the Stocks, that can be launched at ſhort Notice, of about 70 Tons Burthen—and ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different Parts of this Town.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves ; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer Skins ; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting : Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linnings ; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.